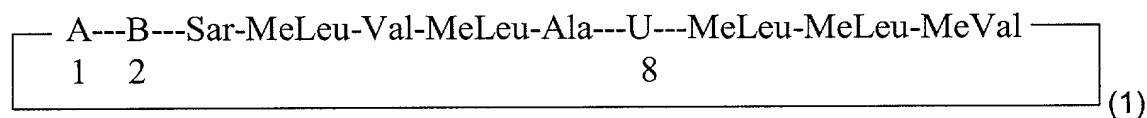


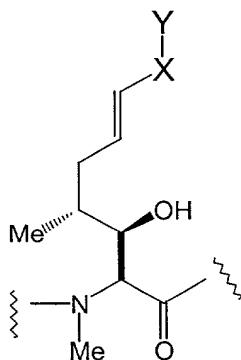
What IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A cyclosporin represented by the formula



wherein

A is



X is absent, -C1-C6 alkyl-, or -C3-C6 cycloalkyl-

Y is selected from the group consisting of:

- (i) C(O)-O-R1, where R1 is hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, optionally substituted with halogen, heterocyclic, aryl, C1-C6 alkoxy, C1-C6 alkylthio, halogen-substituted C1-C6 alkoxy, or halogen-substituted C1-C6 alkylthio;
- (ii) C(O)-S-R1, where R1 is as previously defined;
- (iii) C(O)-OCH2-OC(O)R2, where R2 is C1-C6 alkyl, optionally substituted with halogen, C1-C6 alkoxy, C1-C6 alkylthio, heterocyclic or aryl;
- (iv) C(S)-O-R1, where R1 is as previously defined, and
- (v) C(S)-S-R1, where R1 is as previously defined;

B is - α Abu-, -Val-, -Thr- or -Nva-; and

U is -(D)Ala-, -(D)Ser-, -[O-(2-hydroxyethyl)(D)Ser]-, -[O-acyl(D)Ser]- or -[O-(2-acyloxyethyl)(D)Ser]-,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. A cyclosporin according to claim 1 wherein B is $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$, and U is $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$

3. A cyclosporin according to claim 1, wherein B is $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$, U is $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$,

X is absent, and Y is selected from the group consisting of:

C(O)-O-R1 where R1 is hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, optionally substituted with halogen, heterocyclic, aryl, C1-C6 alkoxy, C1-C6 alkylthio, halogen-substituted C1-C6 alkoxy, or halogen-substituted C1-C6 alkylthio;

C(O)-S-R1 where R1 is as previously defined

C(O)-OCH₂-OC(O)R2 where R2 is C1-C6 alkyl, optionally substituted with halogen, C1-C6 alkoxy, C1-C6 alkylthio, heterocyclic or aryl

4. A cyclosporin according to claim 1 which is selected from the group consisting of:

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B = $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$, U = $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$, X is absent, Y = COOCH₃

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B = $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$, U = $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$, X is absent, Y = COOH

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B = $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$, U = $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$, X is absent, Y = COOEt

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B = $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$, U = $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$, X is absent, Y = COOCH₂CH₂CH₃

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B = $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$, U = $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$, X is absent, Y = COOCH₂Ph

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B = $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$, U = $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$, X is absent, Y = COOCH₂F

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B = $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$, U = $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$, X is absent, Y = COOCHF₂

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B = $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$, U = $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$, X is absent, Y = COOCF₃

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B = $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$, U = $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$, X is absent, Y = COOCH₂CF₃

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B = $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$, U = $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$, X is absent, Y = COOCH₂Cl

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B = $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$, U = $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$, X is absent, Y = $\text{COOCH}_2\text{OCH}_3$

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B = $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$, U = $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$, X is absent, Y = $\text{COOCH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$

- 5 Compound of Formula (I) wherein B = $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$, U = $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$, X is absent, Y = $\text{C(O)SCH}_2\text{Ph}$

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B = $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$, U = $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$, X is $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, Y = COOCH_3

- 10 Compound of Formula (I) wherein B = $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$, U = $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$, X is absent, Y = COOFmoc .

5. A process for preparing a cyclosporin compound represented by Formula I as defined in claim 1, comprising reacting a compound of Formula 1 wherein A = $-\text{MeBmt-}$ and B and U are as defined in claim 1 with an olefin represented by the formula $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH-X-Y}$, wherein X and Y are as defined in claim 1, with a catalyst in the presence of a lithium salt in an organic solvent.

6. The process as defined in claim 5 wherein said catalyst is Grubb's ruthenium alkylidene catalyst, Nolan's catalyst, a benzylidene catalyst or a molybdenum catalyst.

7. The process as defined in claim 5 wherein the reaction is carried out at from room temperature to about 100°C for 1 to 7 days.

8. A pharmaceutical composition for topical administration comprising a cyclosporin compound of claim 1 together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier therefor.

9. A method for treating inflammatory or obstructive airways disease in a subject in need of said treatment, which comprises topically administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition of claim 8.

10. The method of claim 9 wherein said step of topically administering is by inhalation.

11. The method of claim 9 wherein said airways disease is asthma, allergic rhinitis, bronchitis, COPD, chronic bronchitis or cystic fibrosis.